



IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF
THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of JOHN LECKIE, JOHN ROBERT REID, and JAMES SINDRY.

AGAINST
WALTER CLELAND, of Bombay Mariner,

**To be Sold,
Public Auction,**

IN THE
MARINE YARD.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of May next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon the one quarter share with the proportion of stores of the good Ship called the Bombay Castle, the property of the said Defendant and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Condition of sale will be made known at the time of sale

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
25th APRIL 1818.

For Liverpool

TO SAIL
ON OR ABOUT THE 16TH OF MAY
The fast sailing Ship

BIRMINGHAM-
STRAIT, has good accommodation for four PASSENGERS, with Medical assistance. For particulars enquire of Captain JOHN-SON on board, or at Mr. STEWART'S OFFICE.

Advertisement.

THE fast sailing Ship WINDSOR CASTLE 560 Tons Capt. THOMAS HAGGARD (late of the Honorable Company's Service) will sail for London on or before the 25th next month. The Ship has a regular Poop and excellent accommodations for passengers.

Apply to Captain HAGGARD or Mr. WRIGHT, Military Square.

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

Advertisement.

LIST OF PRIZES
IN THE
FIRST CLASS,
OF THE FIRST

Madras Government,

LOTTERY,

FOR THE YEAR 1818.
SOLD BY

Messrs Anderson & Co.

Nos. 3539 PRIZE 50 STAR PAGODAS.
Nos. 366 382 3537 3532 3516 2419
2414 2402 3555 393 395 3588 2522 338
340 317 3506 and 2399, of Pagodas 15 each.

The above PRIZES will be paid at the Office of MESSRS. ANDERSON and CO. after the usual Government deductions &c.

Bombay, 6th May, 1818.

J. C. Gama
DRUGGIST
No. 1.

Military Square.

BEGS respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public that, he has received by the H. C. Ship Balcaras, from London, an assortment of choice, and patent MEDICINES, never before brought out to this place, laid into particular order by W. BRYDON and CO. which will be exposed for sale at his DISPENSARY, as soon as landed, viz.

Roche's Embrocation,
Walche's Antipertussis,
Pectoral Ess. of Colt's foot,
Robberd's Balsamic Elixir,
Whitehead's Ess. of Mustard,
Whittell's black drops,
Genuine Haarlem drops, or Medicamentum gratia approbatum,
Pidding's Balsam of Liquorice,
Spillsbury's drops,
Prince's Russia Oil,
Colley's Chemical Cream,
Mademoiselle Pegout's
Bloom of Ninon de le Enclos,
Trotter's Tincture,
King's Odontalgia,
Goulard's Lotion,
Ess. Jamaica Ginger,
Whiter's cordial Balm of Quito,
Ruspini's Tincture,
Vancouver's Cement,
Ford's Balsam of Horehound,
Norri's fever drops,
Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Wessell's Jessuits drops,
Sucking Bottles for Children,
Eye cups,
Pulse glasses,
Macassar Oil,
Salt of Bark,
Huile Antique,
Pomade Divine,
Tincture of Rhatany,
Calcined Magnesia,
Liquid Blacking,
Improved Lavement,
Machines,
Starch,
Cephalic Snuff,
Steraccea's Italian Oil,
Marshall's, Tooth powder.
Robert's worm destroying sugar Plums,
Anodyne Necklaces For Fits,
Senate's Steel Lozenges,
Dixon's antibilious Pills,
Widow Welsh Pills,
Anderson's Pills,
Hallam's Pills,
Analeptic Pills,
Shaw's Sovereign ointment,
Hubert's Roseate powder,
Ruspini's Dentrifice,
Baeley's Salt of Lemons,
Parkenson's Tooth powder,
Derwent's Worm beverage,
Blaine's Distemper Powder For Dogs,
Scale's & Weight's,
Medicine Boxes,
Shaving powder,
Alcana Extract,
Parker's Rudiments of Chemistry,
Russian Castoreum,
Amber,
Rochelle Salts,
Cheltenham Salts,
Soda powder,
James powder,
Soda powder,
Dalby's Carminative,
Horse Seringes,
Horse Purging Balls, in 1 Dozen tin Canisters,
Manna,
Spunge,
Court plaster,
Gold Beater Skin,s
Aromatic pastiles,
Preserved Cowsteats for sore Nipples,
Sanding tooth Instruments,
Improved milk pumps,
Sympathetic Ink,
Opodilloc,
Volatile Spt. of assafetida,

Pharmacopeias,
Medical Dictionaries,
[Bombay,—6th May 1818]

JUST IMPORTED
And for Sale

AT THE

French Shop
PER SHIP
COLOMBO,
For Ready Money.

AN Assortment of Milroy's Saddlery, Coach and Buggy Harness, Do. Whip, and Cutlery. A large Assortment of Stationary, Glass and Earthenware.—Also a small quantity of excellent Cherry & Raspberry Brandy, a few Nautical Almanacks.

Bombay, 6th April, 1818.

To be Sold

BY AUCTION

ON THURSDAY NEXT

And following Days,

AT THE

FRENCH SHOP

AN Assortment of Saddlery & Buggy Harness, Whips and Spurs, Beaver Hats, Straw Bonnets, Stationary, Pieces of Chintz, Chorded Dimitys, Ladies work Boxes, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Purses, Morocco Pocket Books, Needle Cases, Ribbons, with various other Articles, Cutlery, English Painted, Chairs, with Cane Bottoms, Sallad Oil, Hams, Porter in Bottles, and Branded Fruits, to be delivered and paid for the day after the sale.

Bombay, 6th May, 1818.

T. Ferrar & Co.

BEg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have an ASSORTMENT of elegant and useful articles of FURNITURE for sale at their Warerooms under the Shop of Messrs. WOOLER and Co.—where orders for Furniture of every description will be received.

T. FERRAR & Co. beg to acquaint, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that they have a small quantity of the best Spanish mahogany, and different sorts of other scarce and valuable wood, which they are making up into articles of solid workmanship.

They also beg to inform Gentlemen who may be about to build Bungalows at out stations, that they will supply doors, venetians, sashes ready glazed with frames, hinges, locks &c. &c. or any other part required in the carpentry line.

Billiard Tables, with maces cues &c. made on approved principles.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AT LOUGHLIN'S Commission Room an excellent Box Chronometer by Brockbanks, with a rate perfectly ascertained and warranted, also a strong built and well toned Piano Fort by Broadwood and son,

Three young high cast ARAB HORSES, just landed from the Gulph, for sale at LOUGHLIN'S stables, opposite MESSRS. WOOLER and Co. where they may be seen any hour during the day.

Bombay, 6th May, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 6th May, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th APRIL 1818.

The Right honorable the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Seymour to the charge of the Commissariat Department with the Detachment under the Command of Lieut. Col. Kennedy. Mr. Joseph Shepherd having produced the Counterpart of his Covenant as an assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is accordingly admitted on the Medical List of this Presidency, from the 19th Instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

In publishing the following Brigade Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, giving the particulars of the attack on some stockades on a range of Hills in the Conkan commanding the road to the Fort of Tella, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the spirited manner in which the Enemy was driven from them by the Detachment under the Command of Captain Rose of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

EXTRACT OF BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Lieutenant Colonel Prother.

Camp Indapore, 17th April, 1818.

The Commanding officer with sentiments of satisfaction publishes to the Force for general information the following particulars of the attack of the stockades under Captain Rose His Majesty's 89th Regt.

There were three stockades on a range of Hills in shape somewhat like a half Crescent; at the two Flanks, were the Right and Left, and in the Centre the main; Captain Rose divided his Detachment in three parts, one under Captain Hutchinson and Lieut. Croby, another with Lieut. Belasis, and Lieut. Dowdall, the third under his personal Command with Lieut. Phelan, the Enemy were in number 500 under the superintendence of a Dewan, with Rockets, Batteries, and two small Guns. The Detachment of Poonah auxiliary Horse supported the Infantry.

The attack on the Flank Stockades commenced nearly at the same time under a heavy fire of Rockets and musketry, and were carried in a very gallant style by Captain Hutchinson, and Lieutenant Belasis, the Enemy abandoned the Post immediately; on perceiving which Captain Rose who had maintained the Centre for the purpose of supporting the Parties, gallantly pushed on and carried the main stockade, capturing two Guns.

The Poonah auxiliary Horse under Brigade Major Moore, perceiving the Enemy making off, ascended the Hill with difficulty and finding a road, got up to a Party of the Enemy under the Dewan, killed many of them; and took the Dewan and others prisoner.

The commanding officer renders his thanks to Captain Rose for his judicious arrangement, and to all the officers and men who had the Honor to share in the success of the morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother is pleased to express his approbation of Brigade Major Moore's Conduct and of the Poonah auxiliary Horse.

Lieutenant Colonel Prother conceives this affair to be worthy of representation to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is his pride and even will be to bring to notice the Conduct of any part of his gallant Force, from whom in the present Campaign he has received such general support.

(Signed) GEORGE MOORE,

Major of Brigade.

Bombay Castle, 29th April, 1818.

His Majesty's 67th Regiment having been transferred by the Most Noble the Commander in Chief from the Bengal to this Presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that it be admitted on the strength of the Bombay Establishment from the 8th of last month inclusive.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—Lieut. T. Campbell, Royal Scots.
Lieut. Jervis, Engineer.
Lieut. Wm. Drake, Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Col. Fitz-Simons, H. M. 65th.
Major B. C. Molesworth, H. M. 47th Regt. from Barada.
Capt. Gillum 11th Regt. from Europe.
Capt. J. Smith 11th Regt. from Kaira.
Lieut. Henry Vanspal, 86th Regt.
Lieut. C. J. Cockran, H. M. 47th Regt. from Guzerat.

Thomas Cockran, Do. Do.
Capt. Hughes, from Europe.
Lieut. Robert Cockrane, H. M. 47th Regt. from Guzerat.

DEPARTURES—Capt. Morgan 4th Regt. to Anger.
Lieut. Wallace, 17th Lt. In. to Poonah.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—May 1st The H. C's. Ship Earl of Balcaras Capt. James Jameson from London.

Ditto The H. C's. Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Frederic Adams from London.
3d Ship Malabar Captain J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah.
4th Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain H. Beyts from Bussorah and Muscat.
The H. C. Cruiser Benares, Captain Wm. Batwell from Muscat.
DEPARTURES.—30th Ship Neptune, Captain J. Rogers, to Coast and Bengal.
Ditto May Ist, Ship Ahmoody, Captain R. Cooper, to the Persian Gulph.
3d American Ship Tea Plant, Commander Andrew Scott, to New York.
3d, Ship Lang, (Free Trader) Captain Joseph Clarke, to London.
4th American Ship Saco, Commander Thos. Beckford, to Boston.
5th Ship Eliza, Captain Pringle to Bengal
5th Ship Hashmy, Captain Slason, to Ditto.

Passengers per Earl of Balcarras.
Captain G. F. Hughes,—Mr. W. C. Mack,—Lieut. R. W. Gillam,—Messrs. O. A. Woodhouse,—I. R. Woodhouse,—Robert Craw,—William Wallis,—E. C. Wason,—Mrs. Sarah Hughes,—H. Woodhouse,—E. G. O. Hallaran,—Miss J. Hawkins,—J. C. Williams,—C. E. Ditto,—J. H. Wyse,—F. A. Goter,—J. Goter,—C. West.

Children.
J. Hughes,—A. Ditto.
Servants.
Thomas Black,—Joseph John,—John Thomas,—Mary Bunce,—Mary Francis Toet,—William Speedy,—John Hutt,—William Faulkner,—Charles Hand,—Henry Lewis,—Charles Strange,—Benjamin Do,—George Harris,—William Hood,—Jacob Edgwood.
Passengers per Buckinghamshire.
Mr. John Grix Botanic Gardener, 10 Marine Boys,—4 Natives.

SHIPS LOADING.
English.—Ship Oromocto, Capt. Strickland, for London.
Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Haggard, for Ditto.
Ship Dorothy, Captain Howard, for Ditto.
Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Johnstone, for Liverpool.
Ship Seaforth, Captain Crosby, for Ditto.
Ship Sulimany, Captain Suzpitch for China.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for Ditto.
Ship Ann, Captain Riddock, for Ditto.
Ship Glenelg, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Bannerman, Captain Ross, for Ditto.
Ship Shaw Allum, Captain Dinham, for Bussorah.
Ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, for Bussorah.
Portuguese.—Ship Carmo, Captain Lopes, for Macao.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Buelho, for Ditto.
French.—Ship Franklin, Captain Thirout, for Bordeaux
American.—Ship Atlas, Captain Gordon, for Boston.

LIST OF SHIPS AT PRESENT IN THE HARBOUR.

HONORABLE COMPANY'S CRUIZER.
Antelope, Vestal,
Benares.
HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.
Balcarras, Buckinghamshire.
SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ann, Glenelg
Bannerman, Lowjee Family,
Bombay Castle, Milford,
Castlereagh, Sulimany,
Cumbrian, Shaw Allum,
Friendship, Upton Castle,
Helen, Diana,
Asia Felix, Angelica,
Malabar, Conde de Rio Pardo.
FREE TRADERS.
Dorothy, Buckinghamshire,
Oromocto, Seaforth,
Windsor Castle, Colombo.
AMERICAN SHIPS.
Beverly, Atlas,
FRENCH SHIP.
Franklin,
PORTUGUESE SHIP.
Carmo, Conde de Rio Pardo.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.—March 25, Ship Roberts, G. Brown, from China 6th Feb.
36, brig Amboyne, G. Preswick, from Batavia 9th Feb.
30, brig Guide, J. Higgins, from Batavia 3d Feb.
31, brig Udny, S. Ashmore, from West Coast of Sumatra 7th March.
Brig Haldane T. Howard, from West Coast of Sumatra 15th Feb.
DEPARTURES.—March 25, Line of Battle Ship Hastings, Captain Kilwick, for England.
26, Ship Juliana, D. Kidd, for Penang and China.
28, Ship Admiral Cockburn, J. Briggs, for Madras and London.
30, Ship Harriet, E. Studd, for the Persian Gulph.
Passengers by the Hastings, 74 gun Ship, Lieut. Kilwick,—
TO EUROPE.
Mrs. Fagan,—John Young, Esq. a C. S.—Capt. W. Ridding, H. M. 59th,—Capt. Wellington, 18th,—Lieut. Devisme, H. M. 21st Drag.—Lieut. C. P. Kennedy, Artillery,—Rob. Becher, Esq. of the firm of Becher and Co.
CHILDREN.
Master G. Virgoun, Miss J. M. Canning, 90 Invalids and limited service Men,—Five Children of H. M. 59th.
Additional passenger per Metcalfe.
Mr. Lane,—late a Lieut 18th N. I.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS.—March 30th, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Captain Parkins, from Trincomlie 28th March.—April 1st, Ship Perseverance, Captain Alexander Brown, from Bombay 8th Feb. and Mangalore 2d March.—do. Brig Cyclops, Captain John Poulson, from Cochin 3d March. Colombo and Point de Galle 21st March.—2d, Ship Jessy Captain A. Landale, from Bombay 8th March, and Allepee 28th March, Passenger, Mrs. Landale.
CEYLON ARRIVALS.
Arrived 15th March, Brig Anna Cathrins, P. Barbot, Master from Batticaloa.—Passengers Mr. E. Letherland and his family and 8 Privates. Brig Bucephalus, R. B. Pavin Master from Madras.—Passengers The Honorable Mrs. Turnour Miss F. Turnour Miss J. Turnour Mrs. Pavin.
DEPARTURE.
16th H. M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard, Esq. Capt. for Bombay.—Passenger William Granville, Esq.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.—At Garguon on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain J. Hickes, of a son.
MARRIAGE.—April 30th, By the Revd. N. Wade A. M. Senior Minister, by special licence Mr. James Dunn Clerk in the M. A. G. Office to Mrs. Charlotte Rattigan, widow.
May 5th.—By the Rev. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Minister; Mr. William Milbourne Davis Conductor of Ordinance, to Miss Jane Cuthbert.
DEATHS.—April 29th James Morrison, Esq. assistant Surgeon Bombay Establishment.
At Poona on the 24th of April [on his birth day] aged 1 year, George Rees youngest child of Lieut. Colonel Kemp of the 1st, or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

MADRAS.
BIRTHS.—At Arcot on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hilton, H. M. 25th Dragoons, of a Son.
On Monday morning, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. David Ross, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Chicacole, on the 13th March, aged 28 years, a victim to an attention too zealous, and unremitting for his strength, in the discharge of his duty, Assistant Surgeon John Edward, of the 3d Native Veteran Battalion.—By his death the Service has been deprived of a Medical Officer of much professional ability, and society of one of its brightest ornaments—in him were equally combined, public merit, and private worth—his principles were honorable, his deportment easy, and engaging—he was blessed with qualities to command respect, and secure esteem—an enlightened understanding, and a warm and benevolent heart—he was good and virtuous, and is gone where only the good and virtuous are to be found.
At Mangalore, on the afternoon of the 23d of February, Lieutenant Colonel J. Gennys, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I.
On the 24th of January, at Mundium after a short illness, Captain John Beaumont, Quarter Master of Brigade in Mysore; a man who will be long remembered with tenderness for his rare and unequalled disposition and goodness of heart.
At Mahidpoor, on the 1st of March, of the wounds received in Action with Holkar's Army, Captain Harry Norton, of the 19th Regiment N. I.
In Camp near Poona, on the 3d Instant, in consequence of the accidental explosion of Gunpowder in the Fort of Ghakun, on the 26th February, Lieut. Joseph Taylor, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment or C. L. I.—Lieutenant Taylor was a Gentleman of the most unassuming modest manner, at the same time possessed of genuine worth and respectability; by his death society has lost a most amiable member, and the military service one of its best Officers.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
BIRTHS.
Sept. 27. At Castle Horneck House near Penzance, the lady of John Stevens, Esq. (formerly of Calcutta) of a son.
Oct. 10. At Winchester, the lady of Capt. A. Swinton, of the East-India Company's service, of a son, her eleventh child.
At Worthing on the 19th December the Lady of General Sir Richard Jones of a daughter.
MARRIAGES.
Oct. 9. At St. George's, Hanover Square, E. Antrobus, Esq. nephew to Sir Ed. Antrobus, Bart. to Ann, only daughter of the Honorable Hugh Lindsay, and niece to the Earl of Balcarras and Countess of Hardwicke.
Sept. 10. W. C. Ferrers, Esq. of the General Post office, to Mary Anne, second daughter of James Daniell, Esq.
Sept. 25. At St. Augustine's, S. Usher, Esq. of Bristol, to Mrs. Nairne, widow of the late Maj. R. Nairne, of the Company's 5th regt. of Cavalry.
Oct. 3. J. G. Duff, Esq. of the Island of Madeira, and of Brunswick Square, London, to Frances, second daughter of J. Williamson, Esq. of Tavistock Square.
Oct. 4. T. O. Travers, Esq. of the Company's Military service, to Mary Peacock, second daughter of Chas. H. Leslie, Esq. of Wilton, Cork.
Oct. 21. At Camberwell Church, E. A. Goldsmid, Esq. of Finsbury Square, to Eliza, second daughter of S. Salomons, Esq. of Bury Street.
Oct. 21. At Camberwell Church, Major J. Simpson, of Iver House, Bucks, late of the Madras Cavalry, to Miss Theodosia Graves, of Camberwell.
Dec. 3. at Hampstead Church, Wm. H. Bazing, Esq. of Lambeth, to Sarah, the third daughter of Mr. George Paxon, auctioneer, Hampstead.
Dec. 9. at Godalming, George Charman Haines, Esq. of Godalming, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Hall Gribbin, Esq. of the same place.
Dec. 10. at St. John's Church, Manchester, Richard Gould Esq. of Willow bank, Broughton, to Susan, youngest daughter of James Beaman, Esq. of Islington house.

Dec. 11, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Wm. Warden, M. D. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Richard Hutt, Esq. of Appleby.
Late, at Ambroth, Pembrokeshire, John, Lewis, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, and of Hellan, in the above county, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Chas. Callee, Esq. of Grea-Merrixtou, in the same county.

DEATHS.
At Lymstone, Devon, aged 2 years and a half, Jane, Bruce, second daughter of the late Capt. A. R. Hughes, 5th regt. Madras Nat. Inf.
At Paris, Capt. Williamson, author of Indian Field Sports, he has left a wife and seven children destitute.
Oct. 25. At Clapton, Ann, wife of J. Barretto, jun. Esq. of Calcutta.
Sept. 25. At Blois, on his way to the South of France for the recovery of his health, Major Heitlaud, formerly of the Madras establishment.
Oct. 2. At Crief, John Murray, Esq. Laird of Ardberrie in Perthshire. During a long and valuable service, this excellent officer made some important discoveries on the coast of New Holland, and surveyed and drew plans of the principal harbours of the kingdom.
Oct. 24. S. Maltass, Esq. late British Counsel at Alexandria.
Oct. 6. In the 70th year of his age, Charles Miller, Esq. of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, late of Mendenhall.
At Quebec on 3d November last, Colonel Myers C. B. Deputy Quarter Master General.
April 21, at Diamond Harbour, Calcutta, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Fred. Deshaes, C. B. of the 87th Foot. He was the eldest son of J. F. W. Deshaes, the last surviving officer who fought with General Wolfe.
Dec. 4, aged 58, Mr. Maitland Bog, for many years the principal carver of the external sculpture in the repairs of Henry the VIIIth's Chapel.
Dec. 4, at Cromer, the Rev. S. J. Gardiner, third son of Samuel Gardiner Esq. of Coombe Lodge, Oxfordshire.
Dec. 9, at Radford, Devon, aged 61, John Harris, Esq.
Dec. 11, aged 73, James Pugh, of Lambeth, potter.
Dec. 11, Mr. Moss, surgeon, New-road.
Dec. 11, aged 61, Mrs. Parkinson, of St. John's-square.
Dec. 13, aged 76, Mrs. Bankes, of Parson's green, Fulham.
Dec. 16, at Chester place, Kensington, Robert Skelton, Esq. late Secretary to the Westminster Life, and British Fire Insurance Offices.
Late, in Beaumont street, aged 86, Mrs. Athill, relict of the late John Athill, Esq. of the Island of Antigua.
Late, at Scorton, near Richmond, Yorkshire, John Rider Wood, Esq. one of the partners Richmond and Leyburn Banks.
Late, aged 48, Hannah, wife of Geo. Walters, of Northampton place, Kent-road.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.
SIR,
A true friend to the republic of Letters, begs leave, thro' the medium of your valuable paper, to solicit the attention of the Literati in India, to a subject which deeply concerns the purity, propriety, and elegance of our dignified and noble language.
It cannot have escaped the notice of the most superficial observer that almost every writer on Indian subjects adopts an orthography peculiar to himself, in the spelling of Oriental names. This is an evil, which on the first introduction of foreign names, is, to a certain degree, unavoidable and therefore excusable; but it ceases to be excusable, and becomes a foul reproach upon a language, as soon as the means of removing the evil come into existence, and are suffered to remain unimproved.
So far as any language is destitute of a fixed standard of orthography, so far it is in an uncultivated, rude, and barbarous state. And there being no orthographical standard as to the names of Oriental objects, in proportion as these names have been combined with the English language, in the same proportion, our language lies in a rude and barbarous state.
While the influx of Oriental names into the English language, has been peculiarly copious, there have been very peculiar circumstances which have occasioned a wild diversity in their orthography. The principal modern languages of Europe, being, to a great degree, cognate derivatives from their common parent the Latin, the words derived from the various other European languages into the English, have, both from the great affinity of the languages themselves and from the sameness of their alphabets, been reduced to a standard of orthography, without any great difficulty or protracted delay.
And as the names derived from the ancient languages, have mostly been received either from the Latin itself, or thro' the medium of that language, the circumstance has led to a speedy and easy establishment of their orthography also. But with regard to the East it is far otherwise. Between the Oriental languages and our own, there exists the widest dissimilarity both as it respects the structure of the languages themselves, and also the alphabets in which they are written. While this circumstance has greatly embarrassed and retarded the progress of Eastern orthography and while numerous causes have conspired to render the influx of Oriental names very extensive; there has been the greatest diversity in the agents employed in bringing this great accession of foreign

words into our language. These agents have been of all ranks, the magistrate, the priest, the civilian, the merchant, the shopkeeper, the sailor, the soldier, the philosopher, the linguist, the grave historian, the scribbling journalist, the literate and the illiterate; and again these agents have been of very different nations and languages, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Frenchman, the Dutchman, the Dane, the Italian, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, all differing materially in their language, but writing in one common alphabet, to the characters of which they attach the most dissimilar sounds and unequal powers, all this has produced, as might well be expected, the wildest confusion, in the orthography of Eastern names.

If this confusion of orthography were confined to the circle of illiterate scribes, it would be of little consequence but we find that it exists, in no inferior degree among the most learned and able writers on Indian subjects: and in some cases they differ so widely from each other in transcribing the very same word from the very same language, that we are at a loss to know whether, in both cases, the name intended, be the same or a different one.

Centuries have already elapsed, since this influx of Oriental names commenced; and even now, it can hardly be said that there has been the least approximation towards a settled orthography.

And from the result of the past and from the aspect of the present, we can hardly foresee the time, unless some energetic measures are taken, when, this deep reproach will be wiped off from our language. Yes, the evil has now become a deep reproach, because the means of removing it, exist and have existed for years, but have not been improved.

To remove the evil, is obviously the appropriate business of the literary societies in India. These societies, either by the appointment of a committee, or otherwise, might, in a very short time, form a vocabulary of Eastern names and this vocabulary, presented to the public, under the high sanction of their literary authority, would, at once, be universally received; and thus would they add another grand achievement to their brilliant list of literary services, already rendered to the scientific world. The work might be commenced immediately and accomplished soon. An exact representation of the original pronunciation of the words, is not the main thing. Such precision has never been observed, in the transcribing of names from one language to another. A uniformity a standard of orthography, is the desideratum. And the writer indulges the pleasing hope that this subject will not be deemed unworthy of consideration he earnestly desires that these hasty remarks, or rather that something more to the purpose, may shortly appear in the papers, here and at the other presidencies; and should his feeble pen, in the smallest degree, subserve the accomplishment of the desired object, he would almost think himself deserving of a name among the benefactors of the English language.

PHILOLOGUS.
We agree with our correspondent, that some standard ought to be fixed, it is really lamentable to see often in the same page, Concan and Kokun, Kaubul and Cabul, Poona and Poonah, Ughan and Affghan, we are afraid however that a reform in this is far distant.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1818.

We are happy in being able to announce that the erection of an Exchange, at Calcutta has been taken into serious consideration, by the merchants of that place an article taken from the India Gazette, relating to it, will be found under our Calcutta head, which we hope will prove interesting to our commercial readers.

It is mentioned in one of our last Madras papers that subscriptions are raising for the purpose of building a Scotch Church at that presidency.

We observe that Russia, is taking an active part, in the Brazil and South American politics, a squadron of Russian men of war are absolutely on their way to South America, this is something on which we might comment even unto madness, it is what would not have been believed a century ago, nor would they now

have emerged from a state of barbarism, had it not been for the assistance of England, we may safely venture to say that British skill has taught them the way to South America, and we observe amongst the Commanders of this very squadron (which is undergoing some necessary repairs at Portsmouth), the names of Hamilton and Moffat and we have but little doubt that many more of our gallant countrymen have been called in to compose their crews.

The arrival of the H. C. S. Balcarras Capt. Jameson and the Buckinghamshire Capt. Adams, on the 1st instant, rather took us by surprise for during the last eighteen years the 7th of May has been the earliest arrival, the four other ships may be daily expected.

A Fire broke out at a Bora's Shop in the Bazar, on Monday night, but by the very prompt assistance that was rendered, it was confined to the house, where it broke out the property destroyed is however very considerable one article is two hundred Chests of Paper umbrellas, value 7,000 rupees.

The Range of the Thermometer at Byculia during the last month has been from 76 to 88.

The Iphigenia frigate Captain Tancock arrived at Plymouth from Ceylon on the 15th of December, as did the Malabar and Bombay Merchant in the Downs on the same day, the latter ship performed her voyage from England to Bombay and back again in nine months and five days.

Much bad weather was experienced in the English Channel, from the 20th to the 25th of Dec., many Ships were wrecked both on the English and French coasts a rumour we hope unfounded, prevailed that a Ship called the Indian had been wrecked on the coast of France. The St. James Chronicle of the 18 of December states it for certain that it was the Indian, Transport, and gives a list of the passengers, and of those lost and saved, whereas the Courier of the 27th leaves us still in doubt.

A Monument is about to be erected to the memory of the Princess Charlotte, it is to be built by subscription, and in order to make it more general, the subscriptions are to be limited to one guinea each, we understand this proposal came from the Duchess of York, under whose auspices it is to be raised.

The sale of Cotton at Liverpool during the last week of December amounted to 14,000 bales, bought by the Spinners, at from 1d. to 1 1/2d. advance on the former price.

The Trial of Mr. Hone, for publishing parodies on the Creed of St. Athanasius the meetings for the purpose of raising subscriptions for him. The Fortunate Youth (who like his predecessor Miss Caraboo,) proves also to be an imposter, and the Russian Squadron seem to occupy much of the public mind.

By the American papers we find that Congress assembled on the 6th of December, we propose giving the presidents message in our next.

Penny, Esq. has been appointed by the honorable court of directors the Company's agent at Weymouth.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The hill Fort of Manghur has been taken possession of by a small detachment from Colonel Prother's force, under the command of Captain Soppitt, the Enemy evacuated it on the approach of our Troops. A Brahmin has however been seized with the Paishwa's Seals of Office.

Colonel Prother's force is now investing Ryghur which may be pronounced to be the strongest fort in India. On his approach the Enemy was found occupying the ridge of a Hill of considerable extent, below that on which the fort stands with parties of Arabs and small ordnance. The occupation of that outwork being of importance to the successful prosecution of the siege. Captain Rose moved up with the Light Company for that purpose when the Enemy fled into the fort. The main Battery it was expected would open on the Evening of the 28th. This Battery is of curious & extraordinary construction, being of necessity so narrow, that the mortars must fire over each other, there not being space to lay them down in line. The difficulties and fatigue which the Troops have undergone in moving the battering train through a Country almost impracticable, are not to be described. Every obstacle has however been thus far surmounted by the cheerful alacrity with which "every man has done

"his duty" and we sincerely trust that their labours have ere this been rewarded by the reduction of the fortress of Ryghur. The late Paishwa's wife Benasee Bye is in the fort, she had solicited permission to quit the place, and a passport had been sent by Mr. Elphinstone in compliance with the application. A party was sent with it under a flag of truce, but the garrison refused us all communication with the Bye, and fired & wounded one of the party.

We have been lately favoured by the following extract of a letter from one of our correspondents descriptive of the operations of Lieutenant Colonel Macdowell's detachment in the Deccan.

"Since my last from Aurungabad we have had a short, but brilliant course of success in our operations against Bajee Row's Country, South of the Cassurbarry range of Hills.—General Doveton went in pursuit of the Peishwa in the beginning of the month leaving with this Detachment his Battering train, treasure, and commissariat Department with 1000 men natives & Europeans to look after it. Thus encumbered and with hardly enough men to protect our charge it was still thought proper to take advantage of Bajee Row's absence to get hold of his country, and if possible to bully the garrisons out of their Forts.—The civil authority supported by 300 of very fine Hindoostany Horse brought from Malwa by Captain Rind managed to keep along the Godavery, occupying the villages in the name of the Honourable Company from Fozatumba towards the source of that River.—The Detachment was to reduce the Forts in which Bajee Row had in the commencement laid up immense treasures, they had been lately removed, but the garrisons, and the state of their Equipment evinced that they were prepared for resistance.—The nature of these stupendous works can hardly be conceived.—Unkye celebrated from the earliest time of the Maharratta Empire for its strength, and local position was the first within the line of our operations.—The Killedar a relation I hear of one of Bajee Row's Ministers in whose jaghire it is situated swore stoutly it should never fall to us; as we got nearer he altered his tone, and when he received the summons to surrender the place, and heard of the great Guns, and the Cart Loads of Engineer Baskets, as they call the Gabions, he became alarmed, and quietly marched out with 300 men on the North Side, as we marched in without leave or permission from the South, and Devilish fortunate we were to get rid of them.—Unkye is the fortification comprized on the Hills of Palka, and Unkye Tunkye.—These Hills like all the Hill Forts in this range have their summits of a solid Basaltic shaft rising out of the mountain with a scarp of from 150 to 200 feet perpendicular height all round, and the top level or otherwise as it may happen, on which are found both water, and vegetation in abundance, the superficies of Palka, and Unkye contain an Area of about 2 square miles each, and they are connected by a level plain on the tops of the Hill, but at the bottom of the Basaltic Scarp up to each of which you ascend by narrow flights of steps, and through caverns in the Rock, and several gateways.—The Batteries are posted so as to command all the approaches to it, and it well deserves the Character it has acquired for strength. The next place in the range, Chandore, was fortunately given up to Holkar's order of Surrender two months before, it is of the same nature as Unkye, but is very much larger and the approach to it, or its works much more difficult within 6 Miles of Chandore lie the formidable Fortresses of Raj Dehr, and Indrye the former of which had stood Sieges without having been taken; a miserable stream called the Pursol runs in the valley between these Forts, and the Camp was necessarily pitched on that spot. The Garrison of Raj Dehr was first summoned but the Messenger was fired on, and we were compelled to besiege it, the details of the Military operation lie principally in the Engineer department, which with a Company of Sappers, and Miners were ready on all occasions to cover the troops in the different advanced positions they took up, the Artillery though 1180 feet below the top of the works, and of course at a considerable distance to admit of their firing drove the Enemy out of an Outwork 1,000 feet above it, which was stormed, and carried, and a lodgement made by the Engineers within 250 yards of the Rock, 180 feet in height, which rises out of the mountain, as before described, the ascent to this place was through a long tunnel or excavation, in which were two or three doors, and the approach to the foot of the scarp was along the crest of the mountain which was steep, and not possible to command by troops, or Artillery.—The effect of the rapid approaches of our men to the body of the place, and the fact of their getting so soon covered by the great exertions of the Engineer Department, gave confidence to the troops, while it disheartened the Enemy, and during the night, they opened a party, and stole out almost before the terms were agreed to.—Indrye fell the next day without opposition, and such was the panic occasioned by the fall of Raj Dehr, that the celebrated fortress of Dhooruf, and its dependencies Kunchun, Munchun, Markenda, and Eymengur, were evacuated as we approached, and the civil authority got

easy possession of Ramsedge near Nassuk, and Hatgur, beyond Rowra. The rapid progress of this detachment, and the vigour with which the measures have been pursued have led to the conquest of the whole country up to the Ghants, and Trimbuc with its dependent Forts alone remained to complete its subjugation and to confirm its easy possession.

"The fort of Trimbuc differs only from the other Basaltic Shafts in its extent, which is several miles, and it's having two entrances both of which are Steps from 200 to 300 in numbers cut out of the face of the perpendicular Scarp, by which on the North, only one man can go up at a time, and by the Southern about four abreast, Bajee Row had long made Trimbuc one of the deposits of his treasure, and he lately entrusted it to the special charge of Bapoo Gokla who fell in the Battle of Ashty on the 21st February. Gunput Row Gokla the present Killedar is I hear an intelligent shrewd person, and has been long accustomed to intercourse with Europeans; his Garrison consisted of 400 fine men principally Hindoostanies, and some Sindies, and he had determined to resist vigorously all our efforts, but the rapidity with which our approaches were carried on, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Engineers; the terror inspired by our Artillery who tho' few in number were laboriously engaged, and the fact of both the entrances, being at the same time commanded by separate works established by us on the first night of the Siege; the garrison become alarmed and despairing of relief surrendered, marching out before our troops one by one.

"During this day too I hear the Fort of Bagehra one of those dependent on Trimbuc has also given in. Thus the whole tract of the Enemy's Country South of the Cassurbarry Range to the Pera River together with 13 Forts each of which may be deemed impregnable have been reduced in the course of 25 days and you may easily conceive that Bajee Row has but few friends in this quarter, never was War so thoroughly unpopular as this has been in his dominions, and nothing can exceed the disposition of all classes of the inhabitants towards our rule. I understand this Detachment with our gallant Commander is now to achieve more exploits in Candesh, and if we manage to jockey the Gentry there, so well as we have beat them here, we shall walk over the course in high style without opposition."

Trimbuc 20th April 1818.

Calcutta.

MONDAY; MARCH 16, 1818.

We are happy to learn that the plans for establishing an Exchange at this presidency, are approaching to maturity; and that Strangers who visit this Port, will shortly obtain advantages which have hitherto not been afforded: but, which will unquestionably tend to promote the peculiar objects of Commerce, and the general interests of the Country. We are not sufficiently informed of the regulations which have been—or which are intended to be adopted by the Committee: but, we understand that facilities will be provided here, to promote that ready intercourse which subsists between Merchants in Europe—especially in England; and that every clog and obstacle which may have hitherto retarded or impeded the regular course of dealing, are likely to be removed. We believe that the true principles of commerce, however, they may have been well understood in India, have not yet been practiced with the same simplicity, as in other trading countries; and it should seem that the sanction given by the legislature to a Free Trade, ought to introduce with the trading, all the means of giving it freedom in the mercantile acceptance of the work: and if this shall be accomplished, and if the native merchants of this community shall become enabled to appreciate the advantages of a system, the excellence of which, experience has demonstrated in Europe: we are persuaded that Calcutta will attain to a much greater degree of commercial importance than can reasonably be expected, from a continuance of the course of traffic and dealing hitherto practiced. The injury which has been sustained by the Shipping interest, & the present depression of the market, occasioned as it is said, by excess of importation, will shortly be forgotten. The supply will shortly be regulated by the demand—and matters will find their usual level. A few may suffer—as some usually suffer in speculations where competition is excited: but we venture to predict, that the mercantile interests of British India, and of the parent state, will ultimately and certainly be improved by the plans, which we learn, are now in contemplation. The Free Trader or the Foreigner will find the course of dealing here—as simple and clear, as that to which he has been accustomed elsewhere;—He will obtain ready access to all persons, whom it is

his object to find. He will be enabled to purchase, sell and barter with all the advantages of a Market Overt. He will find opportunities of exercising his own intelligence and judgement. He will readily and satisfactorily gain all the information, requisite for the guidance of his conduct. He may in a single day, examine the samples—and ascertain the fair market prices of the commodities which he may wish to procure; and may know with tolerable certainty the price in the market, of such articles as he may have to sell.—The publicity of the exhibition, and the notoriety of the dealing, will constitute a strong stimulus towards integrity in every transaction: for it will be scarcely possible, that any person can practice a second fraud with success. The confidence which will be excited by this mode of transacting business, will quicken the termination of contracts; and the fair competition which will thus be created, will necessarily accelerate the arrangements contemplated by the trader. Hence, he may be enabled to complete his bargains—& perhaps commence another voyage, in less time than is now exhausted in seeking for a purchaser,—or in haggling for a sale. Such are a few of the advantages which we conceive are likely to arise from the plans, of which we have heard but a mere rumour; but we are at present unable to dilate on the important benefits which are likely to be produced to the Empire at large by the scheme contemplated. Among other results, it will assuredly tend to develop the resources of the Country in an extraordinary degree; and bring into notice many articles of manufacture and commerce, that have hitherto been neglected. We shall only add to this long article, an expression of hope, that the plans of the Exchange Committee may be regulated with simplicity and economy;—and that every private consideration will be superseded—by a desire to promote the convenience and advantage of the PUBLIC.

Madras.

Govt. Gazette Extraordinary, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention was signed on the thirteenth day of August 1814, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and by the Minister of the SOVEREIGN of the United Netherlands, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the eighth day of September following, and whereas it was stipulated in the said Convention that His BRITANNIC MAJESTY should restore to the SOVEREIGN of the United Netherlands the Colonies, Factories and Establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late War, viz. on the 1st of January 1803, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa and Asia, with the exception of the Settlements of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope and the Settlement of Cochin and it's Dependencies on the Coast of Malabar, and it being further stipulated in the said Convention that the Places and Forts in the Colonies and Settlements so to be restored shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the said Convention, and whereas His Royal Highness THE PRINCE REGENT, acting in the name and on the behalf of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, has been pleased to issue to The Right Honourable FRANCIS EARL OF MOIRA (now The Most Noble The MARQUIS OF HASTINGS,) K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India, His Royal Warrant for the restitution of all and every of the Countries, Territories and Factories in the East Indies stipulated to be restored under the said Convention, and whereas the meaning of that stipulation with the exceptions therein specified, has been explained by competent Authority to extend to all the Dutch Possessions, the restoration of which was provided by the Treaty of Amiens, although not carried into effect; and whereas His Excellency The Earl of Moira (now MARQUIS OF HASTINGS) has furnished The Right Honourable HUGH ELLIOT, Governor in Council at Fort St. George, with authority for restoring, or causing to be restored, such of those Possessions as are now situated within the limits and subject to the Government of Fort St. George, with

(To be continued after the Poet's)

Poetry.

ON AN AUTUMN VIOLET.

Though Autumn had just stript the thorn of its pride,
And had sprinkled its bright leaves of gold on
the ground,
A lovely lone Violet bloom'd by its side,
Still shedding its wildly-sweet fragrance around.
No breath was more sweet from the Hyacinth's bloom,
Nor Myrtle, nor Rose just refresh'd by a shower;
Nor Seville's sweet groves with their orange perfume,
Nor the bosom of Flora just deck'd from her bower.
Nor brighter the Heav'n's clear vesture of blue,
Nor the soft eye of maiden when beaming with
pleasure;
Nor the Rainbow's rich streak of ethereal hue,
Than the Flowret that smil'd in its light vest of
azure.
Delighted I gazed as I heard the birds sing,
And fancy had kindled new charms thro' the scene;
She tinted the skies with the glow of the spring,
And threw over nature her mantle of green,
But the bright dream soon vanish'd I saw the sweet
flower
Unshaded—unshelter'd—expos'd to the storm;—
The wild blast swept by in a treacherous hour,
And blighted my hopes with the flowret's sweet
form.
Tie thus, in our autumn of glory, has perish'd.
The hope which had been beam'd on our life bright
as May,
When we saw the Queenflowret we fondly had cherish'd
Pass thus, with the bud of its promise away—
Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1817.

(Continued from the third Page.)

the exception of Cochín and its Dependencies on the Coast of Malabar to such Commissary or Commissioners as may be duly empowered to receive the same on behalf of the SOVEREIGN of the United Netherlands, and whereas The Honorable Mr. J. A. VAN BRAAM has produced full powers to receive them.

Wherefore it is hereby Proclaimed, that the Commissary of the SOVEREIGN of the United Netherlands has this day received possession of the Countries, Territories and Factories aforesaid, which are to be placed under his authority in succession as they may be taken charge of, by Persons duly empowered by the Commissary for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. STRACHEY.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, the 31st of March 1818.

From the Government Gazette,
MADRAS, MARCH 26, 1818.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Benjamin Droz, Acting Register of the Zillah Court at Vizagapatam.

CEYLON GAZETTE—MARCH 21.

We have received the account of the result of the attack mentioned in our last Paper as made on Lieut. Colonel Hook, in his Post at Panella; the Insurgents commenced their efforts at 1 P. M. on 6th instant to obtain possession of a Hill which as commanding the encampment had been occupied by a detachment, on Lieut. Colonel Hook first observing the Rebels to advance in numbers from the side of Kivulgere; this position was warmly contested till night, when the Insurgents retired; the casualties on our side were, 2 Europeans, and 3 Natives wounded; on the part of the enemy the loss is stated to have been great, but no dead bodies were left on the field; the next morning at day-break, the attack on the same Hill was recommenced, and the contest for its possession, continued till 3 P. M. when the Insurgents, finding their efforts vain, retired; on this day, a Sepoy was wounded by an early shot in the Camp, but no other loss was sustained by our brave Troops; the suffering of the Rebels, is described as very severe by Lieut. Colonel Hook, the Hill bearing evident marks of much effusion of blood: on the 13th, it is reported by Lieut. Colonel Hook, that a party was sent out by him, under Captain Kitson, to scour the Kivulgere road, which met with considerable opposition, and we had 3 Men wounded.

By the same communication which brought the above details, letters were received at Kandy, from Major MacDonald down to the 5th, and from Badulla, the 9th March. The Major had, shortly after the date of the last direct intelligence from him, been surrounded in his Position at Paranegamme, by from 7 to 8000 Insurgents, well armed, and commanded by the Arch Rebel Keppitipola, who were exerting the most determined and continued efforts, to overwhelm that brave Officer and his little band, consisting of only 80 Rank and File; from the 26th February, to the date of the Major's last letter (5th March), their attacks had been renewed on his Post, and invariably repulsed with great loss to the Rebels, and with the surprising good fortune, of not a man hurt of his Detachment: reports reached Badulla, that the attacks on the Major, were repeated, on the 6th and 7th Instant, and attended with the same ill success, and that in consequence, on the 8th, the Rebel Dessave had commanded his Followers to disperse, instructing them that they would be in-

formed when a more auspicious time for re-assembling to expel the English from the Country should be revealed by the God of Katragam.

Previous to these attacks being commenced on Paranegamme, Major MacDonald had collected from the Rebel boards in the vicinity large Stores of Paddy and Salt.

In Doombers, Lieut. Watson in the absence of Major Hext, sustained at Taldina the attack of numerous bodies of Insurgents, and with the very small Force left with him, drove them off Major Hext's absence was occasioned by the movement he thought it necessary to make to Hilliala, to cover the convoy of Sick ordered to Kandy from Hanwelle, and which was brought in afterwards by Lieut. Watson from Taldina; the Rebels still infested the road when Lieut. Watson passed but Captain Rober was ordered to accompany him back with a larger Detachment on the 14th and, having chastised such Insurgent parties as the Force fell in with, Captain Rober's return on the 16th was effected without meeting any opposition.

Lieut. Colonel Gedders Commanding at Balingodde has reported, through Lieut. Colonel Cother, the operations of a Detachment he sent out under Lieut. Trydell 83d Regiment on the 12th Instant in punishing such of the Inhabitants of the northern part of Saffiegam as adhered to the Rebels from Ouvs, by destroying their houses and grain including the Person who had accepted the Office of Dessave of the Province from the Pretender: the effects of this necessary chastisement and the return of the loyal Chief Eknelligodde with his Armed Followers from Ouva, have tended to tranquilize Saffiegam in a very great degree, and the Coolies of that Country, who had suspended their labours in our service for a few days, have returned to work.

The exertions of the Honorable Mr. D'Oily to keep in allegiance, by his presence, the people of Oudenoura and reclaim those of Udapalata, have been attended with the desired success; and excepting the Dessave of the latter Province, (who has of course been dismissed) all the Chiefs and Inhabitants of both are now in their duty to Government; Mr. D'Oily's attention is now turned towards Yatinopra, into which he entered on the 17th instant, and expects to put a stop to the symptoms of Rebellion which have appeared there, owing to the incitement of the fugitive Pillima Talawa.

The Presence of Molligodda first Adikar in the Capital, which he reached on the 14th, and left for the 4 Corles on the next day, is stated to have operated considerably on the minds of that Province of which he is the Dessave, and who had been taught by the Reports spread by the Rebels, to believe him to have been either killed or taken Prisoner in Ouva.

The appearance of affairs about Alliput and thence towards Katragam and Batticaloa is reported by Major Coxon to continue improving and the Rebel cause to be losing its adherents. We doubt not that the same effects will be learnt by the next accounts from Ouva, and that the spreading rumour of the arrival of the reinforcement so liberally granted by the Honorable Company's Government of Madras and in the early conveyance of which to Ceylon, we have another opportunity of marking the efficient aid which the Colony has always derived from His Excellency Sir Richard King during his Command in these Seas, will deprive the Chiefs of the Rebellion of the last means they have used to keep together their Followers, viz. the exhaustion of our Forces, of which they had calculated the number in Ceylon, by continuing to harass them while moving or posted in small parties.

English Extracts.

LONDON, TUESDAY,
DEC. 16 1817.

We received yesterday morning New York Papers to the 22nd ult. A war with the Simenole Indians was expected to break out immediately. A force, under Generals Gaines and Jackson, had begun to move. The cause of the war is alleged to be the murder of seven American Citizens.

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced in the West Indies. The following are the lamentable details:—

From the Norfolk Beacon of Nov. 17.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—From Captain Williams of the brig Louisa, from Antigua, reported under our marine head, we learn, that a hurricane arose on the 21st ult. in the West Indies, the violence of which was particularly felt at St. Lucie, Barbadoes, Dominique, Martinique, and St. Vincent's, where considerable damage was sustained by the shipping and estates generally.

At St. Lucie, the gale was more particularly severe. All the vessels in that port were entirely lost; the Government House was blown down, and all within its walls, comprising the Gover-

nor, his lady and child, his staff, secretaries, &c. amounting in all to about 50 persons, were buried in its ruin. Not one survived the dreadful catastrophe. And still more horrible to relate, the officers and soldiers' barracks were by the same pitiless blast demolished, and all within them at the time, about 200 souls, were precipitated into eternity; & the estates of the island rendered a heap of ruins.

At Dominique nearly the whole town was inundated, and the destruction of property immense. Some few lives were lost. The island nearly desolated. Did not learn that any vessels were lost.

At Martinique, about 50 sail of vessels were driven out to sea from St. Pierres, principally Americans, and having no ballast, provisions, or other necessities for a voyage, have probably been lost. Only one of the above vessels had been heard of (a French ship, which got into St. Eustatia). The estates here also were greatly damaged.

At St. Vincent's ten sail of vessels went on shore and were nearly all lost.

Capt. Williams could not with certainty recapitulate all the horrors which marked this awful visitation: at Dominique and St. Vincent's, as well as St. Lucie, the devastation was so complete as to amount almost to annihilation. It will be many years at least, before those Islands can be restored to their former condition.

A schooner from Philadelphia, bound to St. Bartholomew's, with wine and brandy, was lost on Barbuda Reef; the crew and part of the cargo saved.

It was reported at Antigua, that his Majesty's ship Antelope, of 50 guns, Rear-Admiral Harvey, was lost in the gale. She sailed from Pidgeon Island for Barbadoes the night previous to the gale.

The only interesting intelligence from South America is contained in the following letter from New York, dated November 23:

Arrived last evening the ship America, Luckett, 27 days from Pernambuco. The Captain states, that the Patriotic cause was gaining strength daily, and that the whole of the coast of Chili was in possession of the independents. While off Cape Henry spoke a sloop, which the Captain stated had been captured by a Patriotic privateer and plundered of every article of value, and four of his men. The same privateer had 4 vessels in company, which he took to be prizes. Captain L. supplied him with water and provisions. All was quiet in the Brazils when the American sailed. The markets were well supplied with all kinds of provisions. Flour was selling at Pernambuco at 13 dollars and 75 cents, per barrel.

Among other topics noticed in the American Papers and private letters, the following are most deserving of attention:

The New York Gazette of the 22d ult. mentions a report circulated with such circumstances as to induce a belief that the Government of the United States is "determined to take immediate possession of Amelia Island."

The Washington Gazette presents the following paragraph:

IMPORTANT.—It is circulated among the knowing ones of Washington, that the Spanish Minister has been authorized by his master, Ferdinand VII. to make an offer of Florida to the United States, upon terms that our Government will find it advantageous to accept. It is also conjectured the purchase will be speedily effected.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated November 23, mentions the arrival of the schooner Josephina, Captain Kits, in fifteen days from Lagaira, and twelve from Porto Rieo. The Captain stated, that on the 22d October there was a heavy gale, which drove twelve Spanish ships on shore at Lagaira, in which one hundred lives were lost.

By the Flanders Mail which arrived Sunday night, we learn that the Princess of Wales received the afflicting intelligence of her daughter's death, on the 25th ult. Upon hearing the melancholy news her Royal Highness was so deeply affected, that she fainted away several times.

Every Court in Europe seems emulous in honouring the memory of our lamented and amiable Princess. The Court of Vienna has assumed deep mourning, and twelve days, and a Chapter of the Knights

of the Golden Fleece was postponed in consequence of the decease of her Royal Highness.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.—His Serene Highness does not improve in health. For some time his body as well as his mind has been severely affected. He has experienced for several days extreme agony in his head, from rheumatic attacks. On Thursday, he was afflicted with the severest spasms. On Sunday, however, when Lord Lauderdale visited his Serene Highness, he was better. The Noble Earl passed the day with him. His Highness still preserves the same retired habits; he continues inaccessible to all, except a few chosen friends; passing his time in deep reflection on the vicissitudes of this life; and he calls his late happiness "a transient dream." He certainly departs for the Continent soon, taking Paris in his way to Saxony.

From our West Indian Colonies, our intelligence is lamentable. On the 21st of October a tremendous hurricane arose in the West Indies, over which it raged with a more destructive fury than has been before experienced for many years. It was felt on the same day at Jamaica, and at the lesser islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucie, Martinique, and Dominique. The direction of this awful visitor was from west to east. It swept at the same moment over every object within a space of about 200 miles, from St. Vincent to the north of the island of St. Dominique—that is, from the 13th to nearly the 16th degree of latitude, leaving behind it one deep track of desolation. The details which have come to hand, and will be seen in a succeeding column, are sufficiently frightful; and more, we are apprehensive, yet remains untold. At St. Lucie every ship in the port was lost. The Government-house (of course a stone building) was blown down; and of all under its roof, including the Governor, his lady, and child, with the Staff, the Secretaries, Servants, &c. in number not less than 50 souls, not one escaped from the ruins. The destruction at the barracks was still more dreadful. The building was entirely demolished; and 200 officers and soldiers contained in it were in an instant buried alive. The estates on the island were one and all ruined irretrievably. At Dominique the town was deluged with water; property to an immense amount was destroyed, and the whole island ravaged. Fifty sail of American and other vessels were driven to sea from Martinique, without ballast or provisions; and it is feared that most of them have foundered. Here also the estates have suffered severely. The island of St. Vincent is reported to be a scene of irreparable devastation; and there, as well as at St. Dominique, it will be years before the damages can be repaired. The Antelope, Rear-Admiral Harvey, sailed from Pigeon Island for Barbadoes the night previous to the gale, so that fears are entertained for her safety. Most of the above particulars were brought by Captain Williams, of the brig Louisa, from Antigua, arrived at Norfolk. The statements received from Jamaica are confined to the injuries sustained by the shipping, which appears to have been extensive and severe.

Isle of Wight, Dec. 13.
Fatal Duel.—On Wednesday last an inquest was taken at the Dolphin Inn, in West Cowes, before Thos. Stowell, Esq. Coroner of the Isle of Wight, on view of the body of a gentleman of the name of John Sutton, who was killed in a duel, in Northwood Park, that morning. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased was one of the passengers about to proceed to St. Thomas in the ship Grace, now lying in Cowes roads; that on the preceding evening the deceased, a Major Lockyer, a Mr. Redesdale, and a Mr. Hand, and other passengers, were in company together at the Dolphin; that Major Lockyer took offence at some expression made use of by the deceased, and in consequence challenged him. The parties met the next morning. Mr. Redesdale attending as second to Major Lockyer, and Mr. Hand as second to the deceased. Major Lockyer only fired at the appointed signal; the ball entered the deceased's body between the third and fourth ribs on the right side, passed through the ventricle of the heart, lodged in the integuments on the left side, and occasioned, of course, instant death. The principal and seconds immediately fled. The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Major Lockyer and Messrs Redesdale and Hand, and the Coroner issued his warrant for their apprehension. Mr. Hand was apprehended (by Al-len, the Newport constable) at Portsmouth, on Thursday: the others are still at large.

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes), Oct. 21.—During the greater part of last night and this day, we have experienced very tempestuous weather from various points of the compass, and whilst it prevailed from the southward, we have to regret that several vessels were driven on shore; the following are those we have heard of:—Bark, Crown Prince; brigs, Adelphi and Grayhound; schooners, Hazard, Lady Nelson, and Ely; sloop, Thomas Spencer, Earl Sandwich, and Economy, and some others whose names we have not been yet able to learn. We are informed that no lives were lost on these vessels going on shore; but one or two negroes, who hazarded themselves to procure some shingles that were floating near the pier-head, were drowned, owing to the tremendous surge they had to encounter. A guard of the 73d regiment has been sent for the protection of the property that may be saved from these wrecks.

His Majesty's ship Scamander appeared in the offing last night, but proceeded to sea again.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 6th May, 1818.

MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, JUNE 25.

Mina's landing, which, at the beginning, appeared to create no great degree of alarm, owing to the active arrangements of the Government, and the march of superabundant troops to destroy him on the very coast of Soto de la Marina, has now caused the greatest dread and consternation. Brigadier-General Arredondo, who ought to have attacked him, remained quiet in Monterrey; Colonel Arminan, with his regiment of Estremadura and that of America, who ought to have arrived in time to prevent Mina's advancing into the interior, was detained for the want of baggage, or for other reasons, in Tampico and Altamira, when Mina on the 5th of June, penetrated through the valley of Matz, without any other obstacle than that of having to encounter 120 Royalists, who were completely routed by his advance of sixty men. According to the most authentic information, we learn that when he landed he had not more than four hundred men, but among them many officers. He left behind him a fortified point in Soto de la Marina, with one hundred men; he mounted the remainder of his people, and advanced towards the interior with five hundred men, with those who joined him in la Colonia de Nuevo Santander, and complete in every thing. By his daring attempt he has put all the disposable troops in motion, agitated the Government, and spread terror and alarm throughout the whole of the kingdom. The unexpected appearance of this man, his name, & the object he has before him, have given a convulsive shock to every thing. His rapid and masked movements seem to indicate, that his intention is to penetrate to Baxio, where the insurrection has been kept alive and in full vigour by Curate Torres. In other parts this spirit has received some shocks, but Baxio is its cradle, and this besides is the fattest and most populous part of the kingdom, where it has always been bursting forth, where its energy has been shown, and where the Independents retain several well fortified points, and possess superabundant means to cause a dreadful re-action, if Mina arrives among them and there becomes popular. The Viceroy has sent forward all his disposable troops to prevent and beat him; he has taken the most active measures, from which certainly something must result; but if Mina again evades their vigilance, and begins to figure, the most fatal consequences are to be expected.

Our vessels of war, substantially, did nothing in Soto de la Marina, unless it was to deceive the Viceroy with a most fantastical and false dispatch, which was inserted in an Extraordinary Gazette of the 4th inst. When they made the land, there was only a corvette, that had been cast away on the bar of Soto de la Marina, dismantled, and with all her rigging taken away. This is the brig which, in the official report, is represented as mounting twelve guns. An American schooner which escaped, and a merchant vessel called the Cleopatra, unloaded and without any crew, are what they met with; but in taking the latter they only found on board a few old coats, and no other arms than a twelve pounder, which had been put into her out of one of our captured gun-boats. All they then captured were about 25 barrels of salt beef, and the whole was set fire to in so precipitate a manner, that even the twelve-pounder was not saved. This was the only triumph we obtained after considerable expences, though I ought to have said, we took a badge, cut off one of the Independents' old coats, which has been paraded about till the thing has become the laughing stock of every one. Nor was there any other

blowing up of power, than what the frigate Sabina expended in firing at the above mentioned transport.

Should Mina not be destroyed soon, but should he succeed in combining operations with the people of Baxio, he will create; I again repeat it, an early and dreadful re-action, and cause the present struggle to assume a steady and imposing aspect, as well because of the seductive principles he proclaims, as that the experience of the past may suggest to these people a more regular and political line of conduct hereafter. General Cruz arrested all the Judges of the High Court of Guadalajara and banished their President, in consequence of a competition with his authority. The particulars of this affair are not known, but, at all events, it was a most impolitic step at the present moment.

JUNE 28TH

By letters from Tuxpan, of the 25th we learn, that whilst General Arredondo remained quiet in his cantonments, Mina collected all the mules and horses to be found in la Colonia de Nuevo Santander, and that on the 11th he penetrated through the Valley of Matz, with all his people mounted, and with the arms he brought with him, without experiencing the least opposition from the battalion of Ferdinand Seventh, which had come down and was only eight leagues distant. This corps, consisting of 350 infantry and 400 horse, by the forced marches of Col. Arminan, passed the outlet of the valley on the 12th, and this officer on the 11th writes, that on the 14th he intended positively to come up with the invader and beat him; adding, that by another chief commanding in the Valley of Matz, he had been informed that the Commandant of Tampico, Pedriola, with 150 cavalry, had caught sight of Mina in the said valley, and that having attacked him, he had been obliged to retreat in good order with the loss of 20 men supposing he had killed about the same number of the enemy. We also understand, that the people of Baxio, having learnt the landing of Mina, were preparing to facilitate a junction with him, and that for this purpose one of their divisions was marching forwards to meet him. Father Mier was in company with him, by which the report inserted in the Government Gazette of the 14th inst. turns out false, by which it was said he had been taken.

JULY 1.

By the post which has just arrived, we have received a copy of the Extraordinary Gazette of the 20th ult. a copy of which I inclose, No. I. The official dispatch of Col. Arminan therein inserted, is really curious, and the contents respecting the action of the 16th will appear perplexing, when it is considered that his encampment of San Jose, from which he dates, is three or four leagues further back than the spot on which the battle was fought, which was one-fourth of a league from the point of Peotillo. Hence it must be deduced that the action was more adverse than favourable, notwithstanding he had with him 1400 men, cavalry and infantry. "The coward, whom the Governor of San Luis Potosi, Torres, says has put in motion, &c. was an Officer of the regiment of Estremadura who fled from the action, and entered the town, saying all was lost."

JULY 6,

An express has just arrived through La Antigua, which left the city of Mexico on the 29th June, at five in the morning, and has brought the Extraordinary Gazettes of 25d and 27th. In the first, is an Official Report of the defence made by our troops in Xalpa, and a Dispatch of the Commandant of San Luis Potosi, to that of Queretaro, dated 19th June, in which he says, that on the 19th Mina slept at Espiritu Santo, Colonel Arminan

in La Corcobada, and that orders had been sent to Colonel Ruiz, of the regiment of Nawarre, to proceed on to join Col. Orrantia, and that he slept on the 19th at Bledo, not having been able to form his junction on the 18th, in consequence of the injury his carriages had experienced. The second Gazette is entitled, "Destruction of the banditti of the traitor Mino, and the arrest of the apostate Mier, in Soto de la Marina, Province of Nuevo Santander." Thus are we deluded here. It also contains a Dispatch of General Arredondo, of 15th June, stating, that at day-break, and after much hard fighting, they had been able to collect 2000 head of cattle of all kinds. Colonel Castello, of the regiment of Ferdinand VII., requested permission to advance on the fort, and having received permission, he did so, with 100 infantry, 50 horse, and one 4-pounder; and General Arredondo, advancing from another point, joined in the attack with the rest of the troops. At there in the afternoon, having fired 2000 cannon balls, 20,000 musket ditto, and a large quantity of grape, they succeeded, having killed of the enemy 12 men, 4 women, and wounded several. Our loss was 4 killed and more than 60 wounded, some of them dangerously, and among them Lieut.-Colonels Garza, Elousa, and Madera, Lieutenants Vargas and Neira, and Ensigns Porcua and Castro. In the fort there were 500 men of all classes; and the details of the action and surrender of the fort, and what was taken, are promised for another opportunity. From Mexico we learn that the place capitulated.

JULY 8.

By the letters this day arrived from Mexico, we learn, that Colonel Arminan's division suffered greatly in the action of the 16th ult, in which, besides the cavalry that was dispersed, or rather deserted, he had 52 wounded and many killed. Also, that he lost nearly the whole of his park of artillery, provisions, and stores, and that it was he and not Mina who was defeated. The latter had caused the greatest astonishment by the celerity and success of his marches, and well judged operations, having evaded, lugged at, or fought more than 5000 men destined to attack and follow him up. After the battle at Peotillo, he proceeded on without any impediment to the town of Venado, having rested in the estate of Espiritu Santo, and taken the road of La Sierra de Pinos, where, according to the official report of the military commander of San Luis Potosi, dated the 20th, he formed a junction with the patriot chief Moreno, sent on to meet him by Curate Torres, and that he was then very near the districts of Baxio. Colonel Arminan was following him at the distance behind of 25 leagues, together with the battalion of Navarre, which was to join Colonel Orrantia, at a similar or greater distance. Brigadier General Negretti, who was posted in Lagos with 1200 men, was the one to present the nearest opposition to him; but as our divisions march with artillery and other impediments, it is probable Mina will avoid meeting them, it is to be feared, that under the shelter of the fortified ramparts of Comange and San Gregorio, in the mountainous country of Guanajuato, and the present rainy season which prevents our troops from acting in Baxio, he will organize the people of the latter districts, and assume an imposing attitude. When the news was received in the city of Mexico of the attack of Xalpa and Queretaro by the insurgents, they imagined it was by Mina's people, and instantly the guards at the place were doubled, as well as round the walls. Every other precaution was also observed on this occasion, which, according to the letters received, explain the alarm that existed in the city.

JULY 14.

A little before sun-set, some Minutemen arrived from the Sierra, who reported that the insurgents have re-established their cantonments in Chiquadita, Moral and Rasgavanceras.

JULY 15.

I inclose to you the official report Government has published of the "March and Progress of the Adventurer Mina," which has spread the great alarm among us. It is much to be feared, that if the people of Baxio join him with a good heart, and subject themselves to his discipline and good order, actuated at the same time by the flattering principles he proclaims, all the Spaniards in this quarter may return to their native homes. By his well-directed marches, the action of the 16th June, and the renown he has already acquired, he has inspired dread, accompanied with admiration, in the minds of every one. Viceroy Apodaca labours hard, but without reaping any great fruits. His anxiety personally to Command and direct all, and to arrogate all the glory to himself, has indisposed him greatly with the provincial leaders; and even the commanders of divisions are not satisfied with his imperious manner of commanding, without combining his measures and orders with the means of subsistence, and the other wants of the troops. Even the half of what might be done, is not done, for the want of system and harmony, which would prevent this competition and discordancy among the Chiefs, who are disgusted because they consider themselves neglected and ill-treated, and their authority besides overlooked. No wise and just system of policy has been adopted; the administration of the public revenue still continues in the greatest disorder; vengeance alone is thought of. The greatest want of resources is actually experienced, such as would have astonished and frightened our ancestors, still no measures are adopted to guard against what has been so long and so frequently experienced, so that provision is only made for the passing day. Nothing is in reserve, so that if some means are not adopted to destroy Mina, I am unaware how this edifice can sustain itself without falling to the ground.

MEXICO GAZETTES INTRODUCED BY THE WAY OF CONTRAST.

No. I.—Copy of the Extraordinary Government of Mexico, dated Friday, 20th June, 1817. Attack made on the traitor Mina and his party, one quarter league from Peotillo, and 14 leagues from San Luis Potosi.

His Excellency the Viceroy has just received the following official Reports, which he has ordered to be printed, for the satisfaction of the faithful vassals of his Majesty in this City.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—The suspicions I manifested to your Excellency, in my dispatch, No. 186, three hours ago, were not unfounded; and my surmises are perfectly confirmed by the official report of Colonel Arminan, which I now inclose. According to the advices I receive from the Colonel, he requires, in order to put down the wicked invader, 200 horses, which I shall instantly forward to him. They will leave this at day-break tomorrow, under the command of Lieutenant Torres, an officer of known valour. The coward who has put us all in agitation, and caused us to pass most unpleasant moments, remains under arrest, till the superior determination of your Excellency has been received. The officer who brought the annexed report informs me, that the Rebel has had many killed, and that among those who fled away there are many wounded. The details of all I will communicate to your Excellency the very moment I receive them, hoping that they will amount to a happy result, and so do away with the disagreeable news previ-

ously received. God preserve your Excellency many years, &c.

SANCIS POTOSI.
June 16, 1817. (Signed) MANUEL TORRES
To his Excellency Viceroy Apodaca.
REPORT OF COL. ARMINAN, INCLOSED
IN THE ABOVE.

After marching very near 13 leagues I came up with the perverse Mina, who received me with his columns formed; but I attacked him in an instant, notwithstanding I had met with a division determined to die, but not without havoc. Nothing of this, however, was sufficient to prevent a complete rout, after three hours and a half action, notwithstanding the cavalry of Rio Verde, to the number of 600 horsemen, in the greatest disorder threw themselves on my infantry, and completely beat it to pieces, the greatest part of it flying away without its being possible to contain it, by either the efforts of the Chiefs or Officers. As soon as the infantry and cavalry of the Provincas, Sierra Gorda and Tulaucingo, were rallied they followed up the wicked rebels, who have taken the road to Venecedo. The small part of the cavalry that has remained with me of the three latter bodies, is left in the most shattered state, and this deprives me of the possibility of entirely destroying the enemy. I therefore hope your Excellency will send me a reinforcement of 200 cavalry, that I may be enabled to realize my project. As soon as the infantry has recovered from the effects of fatiguing marches I shall follow the enemy up till I have completed his destruction. God preserve your Excellency, &c.

(Signed) BENITO ARMINAN
San Jose, June 16, 1817.
To Brig. Gen. Torres.

P. S. to the Gazette.—His Excellency the Viceroy awaits, with the greatest impatience, the details of this action, in order to reward those who have therein distinguished themselves, as well as to punish those, in conformity to the Military Regulations, who have been wanting in the compliance of their duty.

Kingston, (Jamaica), Oct. 22.—Monday was generally remarked close beyond precedent.—Tuesday was ushered in with a violent swell from the N. W. which increased to a gale from that quarter, attended with a deluge of rain and an obscured sky. At one o'clock p. m. a moment of dire distress presented the following vessels on the beach, viz.:—Schooner Anna and Eliza, the property of T. Arrindell; sloop R. trievie, Mr. Jas. Grant, schooner Good Intent, from Demerara; schooners Relief, W. Durham, and Alicia. The Relief had lately arrived from Bermuda, with a valuable cargo of flour, &c. the greater part of which will be saved. The proprietor of the Flying Fish ordered the masts to be cut; this prudent order induced the owners of the Vigilant and Hunter to follow the example, by which means these sloops weathered the storm.

The following vessels rode out the gale, viz. ship Westward bound, brig Lord Exmouth, schooner Liverpool, ketch John, schooner Mountserate, sloop, Triangle, and schooner Mouchie.

The sloops Triumph and Fox came on shore at Cailique, and sloop Concord broke her cable early in the morning, and stood to sea.

Of interior casualties little can now be added, as few reports have reached town. Canes lodged, plantain-walks uprooted, and ground provisions destroyed, we fear may form the bulletin of another paper.

Norfolk, Nov. 13.—Letters from Barbadoes of the 22d ult. state, that a tremendous hurricane had been experienced there the day previous, that 14 vessels had been driven on shore, and it was found that the greater part of them could not be got off again. Some damage had also been sustained in the interior of the Island, but to no great extent.

(St. James's Chronicle.—Dec. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir, London, 17th Nov. 1817.

I am glad to find you approve the letter which the Prince Regent dictated to Sir Richard Croft; if the measure originated with himself, I honour him for it; if with his Counsellors, I beg leave to congratulate them on their wisdom and humanity. Neither the one nor the other quality has distinguished the angry many, who have been so busy in stirring up popular indignation against a professional man of high eminence, and on whose feelings, I doubt not, from the ever to be lamented disappointment to a nation's hopes, and to his own also, are already sufficiently bitter.

But what is at once most unwise, most inhuman, most impolitic, and most unchristian, is, that some professional men have been the loudest in the cry, and the most eager to destroy a brother's reputation.

First, it is unwise, because it marks inexperience in their profession; for the oldest and most accredited practitioners know, that such cases as the present though not frequent, perhaps, occur sometimes, and that death unexpectedly steals upon security; some occult cause for which no human penetration can account, and what no human skill could remove, hurries off even in a moment the unconscious victim.

It also shews inexperience, because some, I am told, and merely on their own *ipse dixit*, that the Princess died from exhaustion, though she did not faint once, though she lived three hours or more, and was able to converse even to the moment of her death! (Remember I only defend, as other attack, on what I am told). And this exhaustion is attributed to her labours, being unnecessarily protracted!!! And who, let me ask, was the best judge of the propriety of thus protracting the labour? Surely all unprejudiced persons must allow the best judges were those who were with her, who examined her, and who felt her pulse—Dr. Baillie and Sir Richard Croft:—and can any one for a moment doubt the ability of such men as they are to understand, even at moments of the utmost flutter and anxiety, the true state of the pulse? Besides, experienced practitioners know, that nine times out of ten, or ninety times out of a hundred, perhaps the safest way, is, when the sufferer's strength will allow it, to leave Nature to herself; and Sir Richard Croft was justified in doing so it seems, by Nature's doing all he prognosticated that she would do in time, and by the patient's exhibiting no proof of exhaustion afterwards. But what then did she die of? From some cause undiscoverable to the eye of earthly wisdom, and all we can now do is to deplore the calamitous event. But for mercy's sake let us not in a Christian country offer up victims to her manes, and bid reputation bleed.

Secondly, it is inhuman, because such gossip injures a man's fame in his profession, and deprives him consequently of the fair-earned profits of his industry.

Thirdly, it is impolitic, because it teaches ignorance, and therefore easily prejudiced persons, to call in question the skill of the faculty without any ground to go on but their own surmises, and this is a lesson, which, in its application, may turn "and plague the inventor."

Fourthly, it is unchristian, as it is in direct opposition to the precept of "do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," and how would these medical men, who thus attack the skill of their brother, like to have the death of a patient under similar circumstances attributed to them? But the Gentlemen in question feel "jealous," they conclude, and therefore would have no assistant, and may they not be influenced by a feeling of jealousy themselves, while thus doing their best to destroy the reputation of a very eminent practitioner? Do they think all professional jealousy confined to Sir Richard Croft?—But D. Sims, a most experienced and skilful man, was called in, and though he did not see the Princess till her last moments, he had sufficient confidence in Sir Richard's judgment as to sign the bulletin on the strength of what he was told, and no one can deny but that the introduction of a stranger and another accoucher, at such a moment, would have alarmed the patient.

After all, Mr. Editor, it is curious to observe how little real malignity has to do with calumnious reports on such occasions. Idleness and thoughtlessness are much more concerned in it, and also a very powerful principle in our natures—the love of excitement. To my certain knowledge many of those most eager to blame on this occasion never saw the Gentleman blamed, never crossed his path, or he theirs, in any way, and were he to reproach them with trying to take away his character for skill and to say, "how have I deserved it of you; why should you wish to take away my bread?" Shocked and ashamed they would not know how to answer him. To some he might say, "Are you practitioners?"—"No." "Were you ever so?"—"Never." "Did you ever study midwifery?"—"Never."—"Then you are wholly ignorant on the subject?"—"Yes."—"And yet you have gone about presumptuously condemning me for imputed ignorance, and imputed to me by I have a right to say, the jealousy of professional men, or their wish to appear wise at another person's expense."

What I mean by the love of excitement is this—and I will illustrate by the case in point—the grief on this melancholy issue to our hopes was deep and violent, and when an affliction, though great, does not come very near our hearts and our homes, there is a degree of self-complacency attendant on our feeling it. We honour our own sensibility, and the

excitement produced is in a degree pleasant to us. But grief of this kind cannot last long, and we miss the excitement; we then look about for another, and in this case indignation succeeded to and filled the place of sorrow, or at least diminished the larger share of the heart. And it was a relief to the oppressed bosom to vent its feelings in clamouring and wondering, and blaming and deciding, and so forth, forgetting the great wrong which such idle talk was committing in more ways than one. For oh! there cannot be a greater cruelty, or a keener pang inflicted on those who mourn for the loss of an object fondly loved; than to suggest to them the possibility that any human skill could have saved the being they deplore; and that the beloved one fell a victim, probably to human ignorance! But I will conclude, for I have too long trespassed on your patience. Believe me, Sir, nothing but a love of justice, has thus impelled me to address you, and through you, if you please, the public, for I never saw Sir R. Croft, and probably never shall see him, nor can I boast the acquaintance of Dr. Baillie or his family; I only know the lady whose talents are an honour to her sex and country, and her amiable sister.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

B. L.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—"M. Benjamin de Constant liquidated yesterday the demand so unexpectedly brought against him; after a delay of twenty years, by the Prince de Benevent, immediately after the demise of Madame de Stael. His notary, however, in signing the account, expressly stated to the agent of M. de Talleyrand, "I am desirous to acquaint you that this is the second payment of the same debt." This affair, of trivial importance to the public, has given rise to certain explanations and disclosures, which are not even without historical interest. M. de Talleyrand, on his return from America, arrived at Paris with 30 louis in his pocket; his situation was forlorn and hopeless, and he did not conceal from Madame de Stael and M. de Constant his desperate and fatal resolution, when this feeble resource should be exhausted; it was then that Madame de Stael embraced his interests with her characteristic ardour, and urged M. de Constant to write to the all-powerful Barras in his favour. This publicist accordingly employed his influence in behalf of M. de Talleyrand, and I myself have seen M. Barras's answer to his able memorial. It is incontestable, that the joint efforts of Madame de Stael and M. de Constant mainly contributed to the advancement of M. de Talleyrand. Barras himself acknowledges it—he told a friend of mine yesterday, "c'est moi qui ai donné des rubans à son Altesse." When Madame de Stael was persecuted by Bonaparte, Talleyrand turned his back on her, and M. de Constant prepared a masterly publication against him. Willing, before printing it, to discharge his debt, Madame de Stael apprised him "it was already accounted for in the pecuniary arrangements between the Prince and herself." In this late affair, M. de Talleyrand wrote immediately to M. de Constant, and declared, "he was to ally ignorant of the precipitation with which matters had been conducted," and added several similar courtierlike phrases, but without expressing his dissatisfaction at the circumstance. The public see in this affair another example of the proverbial enpidity of his character, and already in large chalk letters has been engraven on his door, since his return to Paris, the following allusion to his infirmities and vices, "Hotel Bancel."

The Magistrates of Cupar (Fife) were pleased to present Mr. WILKIE, the painter, with the freedom of that town, on his late visit to Scotland, as a mark of respect to his distinguished talents as an artist, and as being the place where he was educated in early life.

It is a curious circumstance that Montrose, which had the honour to take the lead as the first emancipated Royal Burgh of Scotland, was in former times the scene of the most humiliating surrender of Scotch independence. In the church-yard of Montrose the abject Balol formally surrendered the Kingdom of Scotland to Edward, in 1296, abjured the league with France, and professed the greatest sorrow for having offended his liege Lord.

SCOTTISH MARBLE.—Within flood-mark, on the sea beach of the north-east

coast of Fife, opposite to Kingsbarns, there has been recently discovered a mass of beautiful marble, which probably would furnish materials for building the three largest cities in the empire. The marble is of a deep silver grey colour, decorated with sea shells, and so delicately and neatly united in the composition, as if some skilful artist had fused and arranged them. The marble, after being polished, puts on a richness and brilliancy unrivalled by any of the admired marbles of Scotland, and has been held, by competent judges, to equal in excellence of colouring and effect some of the finest marbles of Burgundy, Florence, and Egypt.

We by no means vouch for the following extraordinary statement:—

"We lately gave an account of an immense fortune being left to a youth, by a gentleman who had accidentally met him in a stage coach, on his way to school, at Shrewsbury. We have now before us a letter on this subject, from a Gentleman in Cambridgeshire, dated October 29, from which we extract the following particulars:—

"I delayed this letter till I could give you some particulars of the most extraordinary of all extraordinary affairs that ever came to my knowledge. The young man who has been spoken of in the newspapers as having had a fortune of 500,000l. left him, is one whom I know very well, as well as his family. They are respectable farmers at Chippenham, near Newmarket, and their farm is part of the Thorpée estate, of which Mr. W. is receiver, by appointment of the Court of Chancery. When the tidings were first made public here, it was considered as a joke upon the father of the young man; and after it began, in some very slight degree, to be credited, no one could think it possible that the property bequeathed was so immense as it has since proved. The accounts you have seen in the papers are pretty correct as far as they go, with the exception of this particular. The person who left the property never knew the family; nor the fortunate object of his bounty, and far rather than seeing him going to and from the Shrewsbury school. But now for the amount. The Duke of Devonshire's income is 335,000l. a year, and that of the Duke of Rutland 200,000l. by rent roll. The income left to this youth is more than double that of these two Dukes! Mr. W. (the receiver above-mentioned, and who is a gentleman of great respectability) was requested on Thursday, by the father of the youth, to go to Chippenham immediately to meet the family; and he staid with them till Saturday. I have had much conversation with him since on the matter. It appears, the person who left this property was named Develneaux; that he lived reclusive, and was little known. In the funds have been found millions, his property; not one or two, Mr. W. says, but millions!—the state in Spain is valued at 100,000l. a year—the Scotch estate immense—besides an estate of great value in the West Indies. There is not a Sovereign in Europe but what is indebted to him, and that to an immense amount—scarcely a loan that he has not a share in, or a Nobleman's estate in Great Britain, involved, but this man has a claim upon. Whatever you may think of this statement, it will soon be found to be true. Mr. W. says, 'it is a property of most dangerous amount; for it is more than sufficient to overturn the State.' I am sorry to add, that within the last few days the favoured youth (who is about eighteen years of age) has taken to his bed, and cannot be persuaded to get up. It is feared that his good fortune has affected his mind, and great uneasiness and alarm are felt for him. In my next you shall know more."—Bristol Mirror

[The Morning Chronicle, Nov. 13.